THE TRIPARTITE TREATY QUESTION.

Emportant Letter from Hon. Edward Everett in Reply to Lord John Russell.

Attitude of Europe tos ards the United States,

pretand."

Here a little unintentional injuritoe is done to my let ter, in which it is districtly stated more than once, for reasons set forth at lergth and very partially controverted by you. Inta the ye on mean of the United States considered the condition of Cuba. "as mainly an American question," in which they had a very deep interest and you a very hinten one. Not only was no. attempt whatever made to conceal this district, or the late of the property of the control of the late of the property aromates to conceal this district, or the late of the property aromates to conceal this district, or the late of the control of the late of la

without interruption till the last moment, and chough it
then fel un der the grasp of the pelies, its members succoncerd in exception (the property). The the cleared in the last
number of the Quarterly Review to be "notorious, that
association have been formed at London for the subversion of dynasties with which England is at peace; that
terms have been purchased and loans proposed; that
'Central Committees' issue orders from England, and
that Messra. Mazzul and Kresuch have centuclated and
preside over heards of regency for the Roman Stares and
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cally declared to be in congression of the law of actions by the two Powers hemselves, each speaking the measures of the othe party. In 1831, after the of actions of the original succession of the state and decrees to are of indemnification. For our common partial measures of indemnification. For our common outsile succession of the Yellow Fever AT NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, GALVESTON, ETC. NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, GALVESTON, ETC. NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, GALVESTON, ETC. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19 1853. The number of interments yesterday was about 54 -including 35 from yellow fever. The returns are imperfect more indicated by the Landown, the Barings, the Broughams statemen of the school to and the other enlightence. The Broughams statemen of the school to and the other enlightence as the time result of sound policy; and within a very few years the well of sound policy; and within a very few years the present distinguished Lord Onte. Is of England, has yourself at the bead of the tribun, were grievously cedered that "the orders in counch allowed that unjust 10 returns, and it is now generable allowed that they were convers; to the law of matiens and our own muricipal law."

The 1 call, my Lord, to borrow your expression of the Yellow Fever AT NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, GALVESTON, ETC. NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE,

the case with the affair in question. Levasil. &c.
FRANCESCO LERSUNDI.

LORD HOWDEN TO GENERAL LERSUNDI.

MADAID, May 30, 1853

SIR—I have the honor to extraveledge your Excellency's note concerning the establishment of a cemetry for British Protestant subjects who may die in this capital.

With regard to the first three conditions specified in the decoument I shall say nothing, having already said uncleasily a great deal, and often, on the subject. My opinion on them is that of Europe, including the great Cathelic rations of France, Austria. Portugal, Belgium, Sa dinia, and Brazil; and if that opinion be indifferent to the nation of her Cavholic Majesty, Engined will at least find herself in good company in the appreciation of the abive conditions.

I have, however, a word to say on the fourth condition, because I think that it practically a seed of future difficulty.

It is this:—"Se cutará en la conducción de los carad deres teda clase de pompa y publicidad." ("In conveying the dead bootes to the burial ground every hind of pomp or publicity shall be avoided")

This clause is as vague in its sense as it is in its phraselegy What may se calsed pomp in this country may only be deemed decemely by persons brought up with different feelings as 'c courity, and acimated by a respect for the dead which is unaffected by listinudes.

What publicity means I am entirely at a loss to discover. I really do not see how it is possible to convey a corpre from the gate of Atocha to the gate of Toledo without it being known that it is a dead man, which receptition is in itself an act of publicity.

Dees the Spanish government mean that the body is to be amongled?

I regret anything like jesting upon such a subject, but the field is open to much riddenle, and I represant myrelf.

My object in writing this note is to state to your Excellency that the above clause opens a source of much possible to contice between the legation and your Excellency that the above clause opens a source of much government.

I resource all responsibil

Important Rumer about the Koasta Affair.

[From the Washington lotelitigencer, Sept. 21.]

We find in the Washington letter of the Philadelphia American of yesterday morning the subjoined paragraph. We know not on what authority the statement rests, but an important part of it—that which relates to the "protect" of certain European governments against the ordered by what has been is circulation in Washington for a cay or two past, except that the letter fails short of what the city rumor alleges to be the fact. The story here is, that the Ministers of England and France have also expressed to our government concurrently with those of the three o here Powers the dissent, protect, or whatever it was, of thoir respective governments, relative to the Knotts affair.

What the writer says of Secretary Marcy's exposition was intimated by the Union some days ago, and may be regarded as substantially correct. The following is the letter:—

The Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Miristers have filed in the State Department a protest against the conduct of Captain Irgustam. Russis and Prussia side with Austria sgainst the United States, Mr. Marcy's view on this momentous matter are makinged, and will probable be submitted at the Cabinet meeting to morrow. These views of suppards of eighty mannotipt pages. It will be the grand decument of the administration, and will be spread before the public in a tew days."

What the views of the Secretary of State are on this grave question we do not know; but we cannot doubt that they are such as will be suratined by the rules of public law and a just interpretation of our own domestic law. While he occupies this ground he will be supported by public opinion at home, and will be supported by public opinion at home, and will be supported.

My. Harry Hill's will is very short, and, except four

anall legacies, he leaves the whole of his cetate to his only sen. He bequesthed his business to Mesars R Neetlin and Thomas B. Lee. He has left nothing for charitable purposes, for emancipated any of his aleved.

The executors are John M. Bass a d John arcufield.

The deaths by yellow fever at Galreston averaged 13 per day at last accounts, and at Houston for day.

New Once Sept. 21, 1863.

Intermedia reported this was log are \$7, including

The total number of deaths in this jelty on Saturday

was 30, including 26 from yellow fever.
Yesterday, (Sunday) the interments were 20, 18 being

Mr. Clayton, the chief operator on the Washington and Mr. Clayton, the chief operator on the Washington and Mr. Clayton, the chief operator on the Washington and Mr. Clayton, the chief operator on the Washington and Mr. Clayton, the chief operator on the Washington and Mr. Clayton, the chief operator on the Washington and Mr. Clayton, the chief operator on the Washington and Mr. Clayton, the chief operator on the Washington and Mr. Clayton, the chief operator on the Washington and Mr. Clayton, the chief operator on the Washington and Mr. Clayton, the chief operator on the Washington and Mr. Clayton, the chief operator on the Washington and Mr. Clayton, the chief operator on the Washington and Mr. Clayton, the chief operator on the Washington and Mr. Clayton, the chief operator on the Washington and Mr. Clayton, the chief operator of the chief ope

The Southern papers resolved to night have further coourts of the ravages of the yellow fever along the

A letter from Pensacola, dated the 12th inst., menti Died at New Orleans, Harrist Rodgers, of Philadelphis, wife of L H. Labbes, and Mrs. Rebecca Levy, of New

Sanatoga, Sept 21, 1663.
The entrances of stock, &c., for the Fair thus far have

cattle, were entered yesterday.

The weather to day was cold and rainy, and should it

pects of the Fair.

tended by the committee till this evening. Wednesday, in consequence of the rain of yesterday, and the exhibition will continue on Saturday, instead of closing Friday

B. B. JOHNSON,

New ORLEANS, Sept. 21, 1853.
Advices from Galveston to the 13th announce that a report was current that Mejor Arnold, commandant at

SPECULATION CONCERNING THE TROOPS-SUSPI

Ba. THORN, Sept. 21, 1853. he missing mails of the 9th and 10th insta

The papers contain details of Texas news to the 9th had occasioned much speculation in Texas.

The San Antonio Ledger says that 'a number of strange Mexicans, just arrived, are busy buying up six shooters, and there is a rumor that a body of eight hundred-Mexi-

Gen Ulhazy had arrived at Comorn. A large ship, bettom up, apparently European, was lately seen off the mouth of the Brazos.

Further advices from Mexico, confirming the insecurity

The Southern papers continue to record serious damage to the cotton crops by heavy rains.

General Clark's speech at Syracuse, and says: "Having uniformly and carpestly sustained the policy adopted by the President in the formation of his Cabinet, and the distribution of public patronage, as wise in its conception and well calculated in its faithful execution to maintain the well calculated in the natural vacuum of many level union and strengthen the party, we have committed ourselves to the duty of defending that pilicy whenever it is assailed, and we shall not falter in discharging that

duty, however unpleasant it may be to come in contact

Collision between the Steamer Utica and Sloop

Jame Grant—One Life Lost,
POUGHREWSE, Sept. 21, 1853.
The steamer Utics, while on her passage to Catakilllast night, came in collision near this place with the sloop Jane Grant, by which a young lady, whose name we have not been able to ascertain, was knocked over-coard and drowned. Her body was found this morning at Lewisburg, opposite this place. Both vessels were considerably damaged, and some other passengers on board the Utica were more or less injured.

New Ouleans, Sept. 19, 1863.

The steamship Philadelphia arrived here yesterday, having left Aspinwall on the 9th inst. She brings no news. On the passage out she broke her shaft, and

FRILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1853.

The rew steamship Keystone State, sailed to day on her first trip to Savannah, with a large freight, and fifty

markets.

Markets.

New ORLHAYS Sept. 20, 1853.

The sales of cotton yesterosy were 500 bales. Good midding is quoted at 11 % a. 11 % o. The Arctic's news came to hand after business hours last night.

New ORLHAYS Sept. 20, 1853.

Cotton bas been dull to day, and prices easier. Sagar has advanced % during the past three days with sales of 600 hhds. Flour is dull, superfice seils at \$5.75.

Burrato. Sentember 21, 1853.

has advanced \$\fomega_c\$ during the past three days with sales of \$60 hhds. Fiour is dull, superfine sells at \$5.75.

Burrato, September 21, 1853.

The receipts of the past twenty four hours have been as follows:—Flour, 5.60 bils; wheat 24 000 bushels; corn, 30 000 bushels. The market for flour is rather depressed, deniers a saling the steamer's news. The demand for export is below the views of holders \$486, 1.66 bbls. at \$6.12\fomega_s\$ and is held above the views of buyers; 13 000 bushels sold at \$1.12\fomega_s\$ at \$1.24 for Obio and Wichigara; wheat and in tended above the views of buyers; 13 000 bushels sold at \$1.12\fomega_s\$ at \$1.24 for Obio and Theorems. Corn is dull but firm. Obio whisee, bell at \$4.5 for flour; \$4.6 for wheat and 17c for corn

Amany Sept \$1, 1853.

The receipts six ce yesterday have, been as annexed:—Flour, 700 bils.; corn, 2.500 bushels. Flour is steady, but not active; sales 2.000 bbls. at \$6.24 12 for State and common and mixed Western. Wheat is steady and firm, \$3.000 bushels sold at \$1.45 for Geagues. Corn is easier, with a better inquiry; 12,000 bushels mixed Western, in store, sold at 78c. Oats are steady at \$45.5c. Prison whiskey is at \$20.

The occasional sersion was preached by Rev. Mr. Wil-liamson of Alabama It was very able.

The weather is cloudy and cold

The Boston City Guard.

DINNER AT THE IRVING BOUSE-SPRECHES, TOASTS,

New York. Sept. 20, 1855.

One of the said of the shadow of Bunker Hill, we greet our guests as protectors of the great cause of national liberty which was there first vindicated.

The next regular tonat was—
The Mayor of the City of New York—The office and the man. (Cheers and make by the band)
Capt. FERRIS then read the letter from his flouor.

Capt. FERRIE then read the letter from his Honor.

LETTHE FROM THE MAYOR.

MAYOR. GFFIGE. Sept. 20, 1853

Dear Str.—I am honored by your kind invitation to attend the festival to be given to the Boston City Guard, at the Irving lieuze on the Zist inst. and regret that circumstances will deprive me of the piessure of joining you on that feative occasion. Yours, very train, JACOB A. WHSTERVELL.

his thanks. On behalf of the Mayor I return his thanks for the compliment you have paid him.

The next toast was—
The army and navy. Masic—"If a Bedy-Meet a Bedy."
Three cheers were then given with eathusiasm.

Major Francus of the United States Asmy, responded as follows:—
Gentlemen—I think have unfortunate in being called upon to address you, after the sloquent speech we have just heard from the commander of our guests. I am proud that he came from my own native State. (Applause) Under whatever circumstances I have been rituated, I have always welcome a New Englander with feelings frateron!, because from my own native hills. (Applause.) I welcome them to my own heart and feelings. I have found, the New Englander ou the shores of Lake Superior, carving out his own fortunes among the rude savages of the West (Loud applause.) I have followed him round from Maine to Catifornia, and have always found him, the citizen and soldier, as ready to sell his wooden clocks and from natuage as to meet and oppose the enamies of his country. (Laughter.) And, soldiers of New Ergland. Igive you a soldier welcome. In coming here, you have come to share the hospitalities of a corps distinguished in every particular. There is no occasion which gives me grouter pleasure than that which identifies me with the soldiers of my country. (Great appleuse) I thank you for the attention with which you have bistened to me. I give you "The Citizen Soldiers of New York and New England;" may they always be found aboulder to shoulder in upholding the honor of the country. (Loud choess.)

The Press-The may whereon; in marked the intelligence of

Mr. Orrs made a few remarks in rapones to this tous; shich were well received. He concluded with the sentiment—
The Union of the United States of America never can be in danger while the people take for their exemplars such citizen soldiery as the New York and Boston City Guard.
This seventh regular toust was:—
Colonel Newell A. Thompson.
This was received with thunders of applause, the band striking up a lively air.
Col. Trourson said:—Mr. Commander and gentlemon—I want words to express to you the feelings of my heart upon this occasion for the honor you have done me. I feel that I ought not to be singled out for this. I belong to a corps whose simple motto is 'Semper purulus,' (as plause); and could any one who acts under this motto fail to cherish a brotherly feeling to breater, seldiers' I did not intend to make a speech when I got up. I will express to you my sincere thanks. I give you the sentiment—
The late Cemmand-y of the New York City Guard, Captain Mcardle—A soldier and a true friend.
Capt. Mcardle—a soldier and a true friend.

Lain McArdis—A soldier and a true friend.

Capt. McArdis and—In response to the sentiment just proposed, I must say the state of my health will not permit me to make a speech. But I desire to bear test mony to the generous manner in which we were received by the Boston City Guard, while on a visit to that city. I will give you the sentiment. The Minute Men of the Revolution. The Minute Men of the Revolution.

The eighth regular toast was—
The Military of Massachusetts—In the days that tried men's souls they proved that devotion to their country, which, transmitted to their children, will see remain the strong arm and proud reliance of a free people.

Lieut SEXPARD, of the Beston City ,Guard, respended

the coronet of our Union.

Licut. HATHAWAY said that by the allosions made to Washington, he recalled the regret that the estate of the Father of his Country was going to be said for a public we earny place. Some time ago he stated a plan for its being lect in the hands of the people, which was favorably noticed in the New York HERALD. He staugut some plan hould be devised for keeping this estate by our country was

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION—DESTRUCTION OF AM

the man on the Boor hearly sullocated. He brought him out in safety.

The whole of the Brooklyn Fire Department were out, and several New York companies, among which were Hose Nos. 4, 9, and 29, and engine 39, were on the ground, and rendered effective service.

A magnificent hep was given on Tuesday evening, by the managers of this favorite hotel, and, being the last of the reason, was attended with more than usual brilliancy. The halls leading to the ball room were handsomely draped, and the party were buoyant in spirits. Mr. Green one of the getters up of this affair, is entitled to credit for the tax e he display of to its arrangement and for the courtesy extended to finvited guests. The ladies were beautiful and the fashionable gallants many.

We are indebted to a gentleman in this city for the following important letter from the Secretary of

The Norwalk (Ct.) Gozetic speaks of the frequent appearance of letters containing moosy on the route twen that place and New York. A like complaint recently made in the New Haven papers. There is, for tunately, too much reseen to distrust the Unitates mails.